Li Hung Chang

Will soon be able to appear in society again. The Emperor of China has returned to him his three-eyed peacock feather, his yellow jacket, his green fan and his red hat, and Li isn't receiving guests in a barrel any more.

If the Emperor hadn't relented Li would have sent his measure to THE WHEN and blossomed out in a new suit that would have set everybody talking because of its excellence and low price.

That's the way with WHEN suits. They look so well and cost so little that hard times seems like a dream.

THE WHEN

MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO

Received per Steamer "Britannic," in bond to Indianapolis Customs Office,

And Fine Silk Shot Gingham Effects, Comprising "Checks," "Stripes," "Plaids," "Open Work" and new "Overcast,"

Sole selling agents in this territory for the best known and only reliable brand of domestic SWIVEL SILK—"CLARENCE WHITMAN & CO." Their full line on sale, including Clan-Plaids, solid Blacks, Printed Figures, etc. Our stocks are now very complete throughout all departments.

The Anniversary Reception and Annual Sale

WILL BE HELD AT THE

1007 CAPITOL AVENUE, NORTH,

WEDNESDAY, from 2 to 6 p. m.

There will be Cakes, Saluds, Chins, Flowers and Needlework, for sale. Ten cents admission. The riends of the Home are cordially invited.

VERY MUCH MUDDLE

AMERICAN CHURCH MISSIONARY SO-

CIETY'S BOOKS TANGLED.

Shortage in the Accounts of the

Treasurer and General Secretary-A Committee's Statement.

NEW YORK, March 5 .- There is a short-

age in the accounts of the American Church

Missionary Society, and the books of the

organization have been found to be in such

confused condition that the experts are not

as yet in a position to make a detailed

statement. The secretary is Rev. William

A. Newbold, of Mont Claire, N. J., and the

treasurer Henry Oakley, of New York city.

The fact that their accounts were in a

muddled condition was discovered about a

month ago and at once a special committee

To-day a meeting of the executive com-

mittee of the society was held. This com-

mittee is composed of representatives from

a number of States, and Rev. Dr. Henry

J. Jones, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., presided. The

special committee presented its report, in

which it was stated that a shortage had

been found. The report itself the commit-

tee refused to make public, but the follow-

ing statement was given out: "A report

made March 5, 1895, to the executive com-

mittee of the American Church Missionary

Society by its subcommittee on finance dis-

"The executive committee claims that your books were in a muddled condition." "I cannot be held to account for the con-

PECULIAR ACCIDENT.

Ciucinnati Woman Shoots a Man and

CINCINNATI, March 5 .- A most peculiar

homicide occurred in front of James Mar-

west end of the city, to-day. Herman Wess-

warning, a pistol ball entered his chest,

passing through his heart and he fell dead.

Preferential Trade.

OTTAWA. Ont., March 5.—Cape Colony has offered free trade with Canada with all the gain which that means to both countries.

Utah Constitutional Convention.

was appointed to investigate the matter.

Is the ONLY LINE running TRAINS Katherine Home

YORK

Without Ferry or Transfer,

Grand Central Station, And the Knickerbocker Special makes the

To NEW YORK in 22 HOURS To BOSTON in - 26 HOURS

Supper one night in Indianapolis; the next in New York. Special sleeper daily, Indianapolis to New York. For tickets and sleeping-car space call on sig Four ticket agents, No. 1 East Wash-ngton st., 36 Jackson place and Union Sta-H. M. BRONSNON, A. G. P. A.

CINCINNAT

DAYTON, TOLEDO AND DETROIT.

No. 36, 12:30 am: No. 32, 9:15 am; No. 30, 11:45 am: No. 38, 7:30 pm; No. 34, 10:55 pm.

For further information call at No. 2 West Washington street, Union Station or No. 134 South Illinois street.

I. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A.

MONON ROUTE

CHICAGO SHORT LINE

LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS.

30—Chicago Limited, Pulinan Vestiuled Coaches, Parlor and Dining Cars, ago. Night Express, Pullman ed Coaches and Sleepers, daily 12:35 a.m. 7:40 a.m. ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS.

ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Vestibule, daily.

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Manon Accommodation, daily. I. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A.

COKE REDUCED

6c for LUMP per Bushel 8c for CRUSHED per Bushel TICKETS TO BE HAD VE

58 South Pennsylvania Street.

INDIANAPOLIS GAS COMPANY.

PRINCE ALBERT CIGAR

The oftener you smoke it the more you will appreciate it. It is made of nothing but the finest tobacco; it is unsurpassed for fragrance and delicacy of flavor, and no description can do justice to its merits. Smoke one for yourself and see.

LOUIS G. DESCHLER, Sole Agent, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Op. Postoffice and Bates House Cigar Stand.

The Indianapolis Warehouse Company WAREHOUSEMEN, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.

Money advanced on consignments. Registered receipts given. Nos. 265 to 273 SOUTH PENNSYL

VANIA STREET. Telephone 1343.

WAGON WHEAT 52th

ACME MILLING COMPANY. West Washington Street

members-elect. This motion brought on a lengthy debate, as Apostle John M. Smith, who was still out of the convention, was a strong favorite for president of the convention, and an effort was made to keep the question back until the permanent organization was made. The motion was carried—61 to 37.

DISCOURTEOUS PREACHERS.

Ida May Wells's Mission Not Indorsed by Methodist Ministers.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5 .- Miss Ida May Wells, the negro woman who is crusading against the lynching of negroes in the South, has no love for the Methodist ministers of this city. At a meeting of Methodist ministers Miss Wells was discussed and while the reverend gentlemen approved of her mission they objected to indorsing her, as she had not proven she was a member of the Methodist Church. During the discussion Miss Wells came into the room and attempted to speak in her own behalf. She was not allowed to proceed and was finally, with other women, excluded from the room, while Bishop Goodsell related some thrilling instances of negro depravity which he did not consider proper for ladies to listen to. Miss Wells denounced her treatment by the ministers as shameful.

CAN THIS BE TRUE?

REFORMER HICKS MAKES CHARGES AGAINST LADY SOMERSET.

Says Many of Her Houses in London Are Tenanted by Disreputable People-Investigation Probable.

CHICAGO, March 5 .- A statement made in New York yesterday by William E. Hicks, the refrmer, that many of Lady Henry Somerset's houses in London were tenanted by disreputable people is creating discussion that may lead to investigation of the charges. The Daily News says it is probable that resolutions asking for an investigation will be introduced at the clergymen's meeting next Monday and that Rev. George R. Mitchell has been asked to preside at an undenominational meeting to discuss the matter and after due investigation vindicate Lady Henry Somerset or support William Everett Hicks in his crusade.

Said the Rev. Frederick Sulzer to-day: 'Hicks holds too high a position among the thinking men of America to make public statements of this character which he has not verified by personal investigation, and if Lady Henry Somerset is a suffragist, as she claims, she has no excuse for not knowing what her agents are doing. The w. G. I. U. comes to the churches low support and we have a right to demand that its highest officer be either vindicated of this charge or, if found guilty, we must withdraw our support. However, we will take definite steps at our meetings next week, and surely if the English have a right to investigate our lynchers they should not object to our investigating their nobil-

The Rev. T. G. Atteberry, secretary of the Woman's Grand Rescue Work, thinks the matter should be investigated thorough-ly. "We wish to know the truth," he said. ly. "We wish to know the truth," he said.
"That a mass meeting should be held in
New York on this subject shows what is
expected of the leaders of the reform movements regardless of sex."

Mrs. W. R. Sanborn said: "Mr. Hicks is Mrs. W. R. Sanborn said: "Mr. Hicks is right to denounce Lady Somerset if she is turning her estate into a deer park to escape taxation. Think of thirty-one thousand acres on which not an acre is given to the rearing of a child. Reformers must learn that reform, like charity, begins at home."

Miss Willard Going to Europe Again. BOSTON, Mass., March 5 .- Lady Henry Somerset, Miss Frances E. Willard and Miss Anna Gordon, private secretary to Miss Willard, have left this city, preparatory to sailing for Europe from New York to-morrow morning. One of Lady Henry Somerset's first engagements after her arrival in London is to preside at a great meeting to be held at Exeter Hall in the interests to be held at Exeter Hall in the interests of the anti-opium campaign now being conducted by the British Woman's Temperance Association. Later in the season she and Miss Willard will be the leading speakers in the world's W. C. T. U. convention in London. Mrs. L. M. S. Stevens, of Maine, vice president, during Miss Willard's absence will be the acting president of the national W. C. T. U.

BLOW AT A TRUST.

Alleged "Boodle" Gas Measure Signed by Chicago's Mayor.

Society by its subcommittee on finance dis-closed such irregularities in the accounts of the treasurer and general secretary that the connection of those officers with the society was terminated by the action of the executive committee. The irregularities extend only to a portion of the society's current receipts for some time, and do not impair the principal of the resources or its trust funds. Record this the situation is CHICAGO, March 5 .- Mayor Hopkins last impair the principal of the resources or its trust funds. Beyond this the situation is not yet precisely known, but it is in process of elucidation. The work of the society is just at this time peculiarly urgent, and it is sincerely hoped by the committee that the contributions just now doubly necessary will not be diminished at this time of increased need."

Bishop Peterkin, of West Virginia, said to-night, relative to the action of the executive committee: "The irregularities referred to in this statement are such as warrant the removal of the secretary and approval of the Ogden gas ordinance which has aroused warm opposition from the civic federation and in other influential quarters, on the ground that it is a "boodle" measure. The Cosmopolitan electric ordinance which has been similarly classed by also approved by the Mayor. In a message ferred to in this statement are such as warrant the removal of the secretary and treasurer from office. The society's expenditures are between \$25,000 and \$30,000 a year, and the money is paid out in small sums, making the auditing of the accounts extremely difficult. The society has not been entirely crippled by these irregularities, but as they extend over five or six years it is impossible to make a detailed statement. I would not like to call it a defalcation, but I will say that hereafter the society would like to have its money handled in a different manner." to the city Council accompanying his approval, Mayor Hopkins says: "There is hardly a State in the Union in which laws prohibiting the formation of trusts and kindred combinations have not been passed and the courts everywhere seem to be more or less engaged with judicial inquiries into the manifold abuses incident to the establishment and continuance of these unlawthe society would like to have its money handled in a different manner."

Mr. Oakley, president of the Continental Trust Company, was seen at his home tonight and asked for his version of the affair. "I have nothing to say about it," he ful and oppressive organizations. So far, however, the people have only here and there been successful in this great struggle, and so crafty and law defying have been the villains in broadcloth and kid clothes manipulating these enormous properties that they have managed by various subterfuges, as artful and cunning as can possibly be contrived by the shrewdest and most unscrupulous of corporation lawyers, to escape the consequences of final judgments and decrees of the courts of last resort. It is the direct consequence of the organization and continuance of trusts like the great Chicago Gas Trust, now said to dition of the books, as I was only honorary treasurer. That is absolutely all that I will say on the subject." the great Chicago Gas Trust, now said to form but a branch of a still greater and therefore still more dangerous trust of not only national, but international dominance, sumption and notwithstanding the contin ous new inventions and improved contrivous new inventions and improved contrivances materially cheapening the cost of production, the people of our city have to pay
a much higher price for illuminating gas
than the people of other less populous
American communities. Why should our
people be compelled to pay more for gas
that the people of Detroit, Cleveland and
Wheeling? If the capitalization of the
trust represented nothing but the capital
actually invested in the plant the dividends
derived from \$1 gas stock would be so
large that stock could not be had for anything less than an amount equal to many tin's residence on Dalton avenue, in the ling, a varnisher in a furniture factory, was on his way to work, when, without The story of the shooting as told by Mrs. Martin is that she was making up their folding bed in the lower front room and took thing less than an amount equal to many times its par value."

SATOLLI WILL NOT HEED IT.

Petition Asking the Delegate to Suppress Chicago's Clan-Na-Gael.

the revolver from under the pillow and placed it on the mantel piece. Just as she did so she heard a pistol shot, but did not know it was the one she was handling. Her husband rushed in from the back room to ask about it and they found it was their pistol, and also found the hole where the ball went through the wall. The police question the accuracy of the story of the shooting, though there is nothing to show anything but accident so far as the victim is concerned. Mr. Martin came here from Chaltanooga. WASHINGTON, March 5. - Monsignor Satolli has received an anonymous printed petition, urging him to go to Chicago and suppress the operations of a society said to be terrorizing the Catholic community and threatening bloodshed. The reason of the inflammatory document was not understood until press reports announced that the friends of the murdered Dr. Cronin were petitioning Mgr. Satolli to go to Chicago and take steps against the Clan-na-Gael. The paper received here made no reference to Dr. Cronin beyond saying that the secret society had already murdered a man and threatened to murder others. There was no written communication to the delegate, except a line on the margin of the petition, saying his presence in Chicago was SALT LAKE, U. T., March 5.—The committee on credentials appointed by the constitutional convention yesterday reported to the convention this morning, declaring affidavits had been filed with them tending to show that the five delegates from the Third Salt Lake district who had not received certificates had been elected. The gate, except a line on the margin of the petition, saying his presence in Chicago was imperative at once. Mgr. Satolli paid no attention to the anonymous appeal and it is not his intention to take any part in the revival of the Cronin agitation or to investigate the Clan-na-Gael. The subject is said to be entirely out of his jurisdiction.

MRS. ALVA E. VANDERBILT GRANT-ED AN ABSOLUTE DIVORCE.

Given Custody of Her Three Children and Permission to Marry Again, When She Pleases.

WILLIE MUST STAY SINGLE

BARRED FROM TAKING ANOTHER WIFE WHILE HIS FIRST IS ALIVE.

Ample Provision Made for Mrs. Vanderbilt's Maintenance-The Wicked Enchantress in the Case.

NEW YORK, March 5 .- A decree of absolute divorce was filed in the office of the county clerk to-day in the suit of Alva E. Vanderbilt against William K. Vander-bilt. All the papers in the case were sealed up and nothing specific as to the nature of the charges could be ascertained. The decree by Justice Barrett awards the custody of the children of the marriage to Mrs. Vanderbilt, it being provided that they shall be educated in the United States. The action was begun on Jan. 3 last and the defendant put in answer denying the charges. Edmund Kelly was appointed referee to hear and determine and filed his report on Jan. 18. On Feb. 5 and 25, hearings were had at special term of the Supreme Court before Justice Barrett on motions to confirm the report and on the question of alimony. Mr. Vanderbilt, on the latter day, tendered the plaintiff a deed whereby he conveyed property in satisfaction of claims for alimony. Joseph H. Choate, William Jay and William A. Duer were counsel for the plaintiff, and Anderson, Howland & Murray were for the defendant. Judge Barrett's order granting the decree reads as follows:

"This action having been brought by the plaintiff against the defendant for the purpose of obtaining a judgment of divorce and dissolving the marriage between the parties, on the ground of defendant's adultery, and the summons and copy of the complaint having been duly served on the defendant in person within the State of New York on the third day of January, 1895, as appears by the affidavit of William H. Keogh, duly filed, and the defendant having appeared herein by Anderson, Howland & Murray, his attorneys, and duly served on the plaintiff's attorneys an answer to the said complaint herein and putting in issue the allegations of adultery therein contained, and an order having been duly made and entered in this action, whereby it was referred to Edmun. Kelly, counselor at law, as sole referee to hear and deter-mine the issues herein, and the issues of this action having been brought on for trial and having been tried before the said referee, and the said referee having made his report thereon, bearing date Jan. 18, 1895, pursuant to the said order, with the evidence and proceedings taken before him, evidence and proceedings taken before him, by which report it appears and the said referee finds and decides, among other things, that the material allegations of the complainant in this action are true, and that the parties, plaintiff and defendant, were married in this city and State of New York, on the 20th day of April, 1875, and were residents of the State of New York at the time of the marriage and until and at the time of the commencement of this action, and that the defendant has been guilty of acts of adultery charged in the complaint as in the said report found and specified, and that there is no judgment or decree in any court of the State of New York or of any other State against the plaintiff and in favor of the defendant for a divorce on the grounds of adultery; that the plaintiff is a proper person to have the care and custody of the children of the marriage, namely Consuela Vanderbilt, William K. Vanderbilt, jr., and Harold S. Vanderbilt; that the defendant is a man of considerable means and able to provide for the said semily and that the plaintiff is considerable means and able to provide fo his wife and family, and that the plaintif is entitled to suitable provision for the support of herself and for the education and maintenance of the said children; and the said referee having directed that judg-ment be entered in this action in favor of the plaintiff and dissolving the marriage between the parties hereto, awarding the care and custody of said children to the plaintiff; and that the defendant make suitable provision for the support of the plaintiff and for the maintenance and edu-cation of the children, and the said action having come on to be heard on the fifth day of February, 1895, and the said report, together with the testimony and other pro-ceedings taken before the said referee, duly certified by him, have been presented to this

court for consideration, and on application having been duly made to this court upon the said report, and all the proceedings herein, for final judgment in favor of the plaintiff of this action, and for other such further order and relief as the court may decide proper, and on order having been duly made and actions in this section on the day lost and entered in this action on the day last aforesaid, reciting among other things that the court was satisfied that the plainting is entitled to final judgment in this action for a divorce and dissolving the marriage between the plainting and defendant, and awarding the care and custody of said children their respective wiperties to awarding the care and custody of said children during their respective minorities to the plaintiff, and requiring the defendant to provide for the suitable maintenance and education of the said children and for the support of the plaintiff, as justice requires, and directing the parties hereto to attend before this court at a special term thereof, to be held at the county courtbouse in the before this court at a special term thereof, to be held at the county courthouse in the city of New York on the 21st day of February, 1895, and then and there present their proofs as to the proper amount of such provision to be required by the judgment to be entered herein, to be made by the defendant for the maintenance and education of said children and for the support of plaintiff; and the hearing upon said order having been duly adjourned to this day and the parties now having attended before the court at a special term thereof, in obedience to the said order, and the defendant having been and there tendered the plaintiff a written instrument under his hand and seal, bearing date of Feb. 15, 1895, making suitable provision for the education and maintenance of said children and for the support of the plaintiff, which tender of said instrument and the provision made thereby were thereupon accepted by the plaintiff in lieu of other provisions for the education and maintenance of said children and for the support of plaintiff, who, thereupon, waived and religentified all her right and claim to have of plaintiff, who, thereupon, waived and re-linquished all her right and claim to have any such provision required to be made by this court herein; and due deliberation having been had, now upon reading and filing or said report of the said referee, and the said

said report of the said referee, and the said testimony and other proceedings had before the referee, together with a summons and due proof of the due service thereof, and of a copy of the complaint on the defendant in person and his notice of appearance and the complaint and answer in this action, and after hearing Joseph H. Choate, William Jay and William A. Duer, of counsel in behalf of the defendant, and on motion of Duer & Bauerdorff, attorneys, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed, and this court, by virtue of the power and authority in it vested, doth hereby order, adjudge and decree, that the said report of said referee be, and the same hereby is, in all respects ratified, approved and confirmed. ratified, approved and confirmed.

"And it is further adjudged and decreed, and this court, by virtue of the power and authority in it vested, doth hereby adjudge and decree that the plaintiff. Alva E. Vanderbilt, and the defendant, William K. Vanderbilt, the parties to this action, be and they hereby are divorced, and that the marriage be dissolved, and that the same is hereby dissolved accordingly, and each of them is hereby freed from the obligations thereof. ratified, approved and confirmed.

them is hereby freed from the obligations thereof.

"And it is further adjudged and decreed, and this court by virtue of the power and authority in it vested, doth hereby adjudge and decree that it shall be lawful for the said plaintiff, Alva E. Vanderbilt, to marry again during the life of the defendant, in the same manner as if the defendant, William K. Vanderbilt, were actually dead, but it shall not be lawful for the said defendant, W. K. Vanderbilt, to marry again until the death of said Alva E. Vanderbilt.

"And it is further adjudged and decreed, and the court, by virtue of the power and authority in it vested, doth hereby adjudge and decree that the care and custody of the said children of the said ma ringe, namely: Consuela Vanderbilt, born March 2, 1877; William K. Vanderbilt, it., born Oct. 28, 1878, and Harold Vanderbilt, born July 6, 1884, during their minorities be, and the same hereby is awarded to Alva E. Vanderbilt, the plaintiff, and that the said William K. Vanderbilt, the defendant, be al-

times,

"And further, it is adjudged and decreed that the said two sons, William K. Vanderbilt, ir., and Harold S. Vanderbilt, shall receive their education in the United States, this hast provision as to the education of the two sons being made upon consent of both parties through counsel in open court."

The atmost secrecy was maintained in the action, and as all the papers were handed in sealed it was impossible to secure any of the details of the case.

THE WOMAN IN THE CASE.

It is said that the break between Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt came at the close of the yachting trip on board the Valiant last summer during which, it is alleged, Mrs. Vanderbilt was subjected to indignities in the presence of their friends that made it impossible to longer defer action. It is alleged that Mr. Vanderbilt's relations with Mile. Neustretter were openly paraded by him with the purpose of forcing his wife to take cognizance of them. Mr. Vanderbilt's friends assert that, prior to this yachting trip, his behavior towards Mrs. Vanderbilt had always been considerate, and that he had before that time conducted himself in an exemplary manner. They assert that he had no affection for Mile. Neustretter and was in no sense fascinated by her. Throughout the publications coupling the name of Mr. Vanderbilt with that of Mile, Neustretter, that gentleman has only once made denial of any printed statements. He protested against an allegation that he had caused the young woman's servants to be arrayed in the W. K. Vanderbilt livery. The denial of this was vehement and the explanation was made public that the Neustretter livery, while similar to that of Mr. Vanderbilt's servants, had never been changed and that at no time had the two been identical. Though the fact has been known for some months that the Vanderbilts were agreed on the general proposition of a divorce it was not known by the public until the decree was filed today that proceedings had been begun.

Mr. Vanderbilt met Miss Smith, who afterwards became his wife, in 1878, when he was twenty years of age. She is a member of an aristocratic Southern family. It is understood that the settlement on Mrs. Vanderbilt includes the marble palace at Newport, the residence at Fifty-second street and Fifth avenue and money and securities that will make her income \$300,000 a year. Her sister is the former wife of Ferdinand Yznaga, whose present wife rewife to take cognizance of them. Mr. Vansecurities that will make her income \$300,000 a year. Her sister is the former wife of Ferdinand Yznaga, whose present wife returned to the United States last month to secure a divorce. The "woman in the case" is Nellie Neustretter, one of the most beautiful of the queens of the Parisian demimonde. Mr. Vanderbilt is alleged to have given her all his large winnings at the last grand Prix de Paris. At present Mr. Vanderbilt is cruising on board his yacht Vallant in the Mediterranean with a party of friends. Mrs. Vanderbilt and her daughter have made all their arrangements for sailing for Europe, having planned to occupy palatial quarters at Paris.

A BALTIMORE SCANDAL. Mrs. Mary Bell Chappell's Complaint in a Suit for Divorce. BALTIMORE, Md., March 5.-The actions and counter actions of Thomas C. Chappell and wife have now reached the "rich reading" phase. To-day Mrs. Mary Bell Chappell filed a bill against her husband asking for a partial divorce and alimony of \$5,000 or a sum of \$50,000. Mr. Chappell lives and is in business in Baltimore. He is also well known in society and at the clubs. Mrs. Chappell was prominent in Boston society when she met her husband. Mrs. Chappell alleges cruel conduct has dated almost from alleges cruel conduct has dated almost from the day of their marriage. In May, 1891, a few days after their marriage, the defendant threatened to write to a woman in New York who had some claim on him, meaning that he would renew his relations with her, because he falsely and maliciously alleged that the complainant had "looked in an unladylike manner at a gentleman, a strange man," adding that "his chorus girls when they went to supper with him were well behaved and perfectly absorbed in him." On the steamship going to England a few days later, the defendant charged the complainant with willingly attracting the attention of the Earl of Dytracting the attention of the Earl of Dy sart and other gentlemen, whom he threat-ened to knock down. Shortly after reachened to knock down. Shortly after reaching London, when at the opera, the defendant stamped on complainant's foot and pinched the complainant's arm black and blue, falsely alleging that the actors on the stage and the men in the audience were looking at the complainant, the fact being that the defendant was making signs to the actresses on the stage and was attracting attention by his vulgar behavior and appearance. The day after the occurrence last referred to the complainant caught

last referred to the complainant caught cold and became very ill. Finally, as a climax to defendant's brutal and cruel conduct, he falsely and maliciously charged the complainant with being the mistress of her physician, Dr. Samuel Mills. WILL SAIL FOR EUROPE. Count and Countess De Castellane Start To-Day-Defective Certificate. NEW YORK, March 5.-The Count and Countess De Castellane will sail for o'clock. They have chosen the American line steamer New York for their honeymoon voyage. Suite 5 and 6 on the promenade deck have been secured. 'The Count requested that their names be omitted on the passenger list issued by the company, and they have respected his desire, for when the lists were distributed last evening the names lists were distributed last evening the names of the newly-wedded couple did not appear on them. Nevertheless, their departure, barring accidents, is an assured fact.

John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Astor will also be cabin passengers on the New York. Others on board are W. Bourke Cockran, Sir George Errington, Bart.; Lady Errington, Count Krasiky, Lady Henry Somerset, Rt. Rev. Henry McNeal Turner, Capt, Robert C. Turner, Miss Kate Willard and Miss Frances Willard.

Count De Castellane and his bride spent Count De Castellane and his bride spen Count De Castellane and his bride spent a quiet day at Lynnhurst, Helen Gould's Hudson river mansion. A number of newspaper men this morning went to Lynnhurst, but they were not allowed to go any further than the gate, and were refused all information as to the movements of the bridal couple. Two men, who looked like detectives, closely scrutinized all who asked for admission to the grounds surrounding for admission to the grounds surrounding Lynnhurst. The Board of Health refused to record the marriage certificate of Anna Gould and Count Castellane to-day, on the ground that it was defective in a vital point. Archbishop Corrigan's clerk, by inad-Archbishop Corrigan's clerk, by inad-vertence, omitted the entry on the date line of the certificate, and the paper was, therefore, returned to the proper persons "PINKEYE" IN KANSAS.

Disease That Is Said to Spare Neither Man Nor Beast.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 5 .- Pinkeye, noted as being prevalent in New York city, has reached Topeka. It was imported to this city by a well-known citizen who recently visited St. Louis. A physician here said to a reporter to-day: "I have eight cases of the disease. It developed in a well-known family only a few days ago, and now six members of the family have been affected. members of the family have been affected. It has been several years since I have seen a case. Seventeen years ago it was so prevalent in Chicago as to almost entirely stop business. Horses as well as the people were affected, and it was difficult to get horses to do the traffic of the city. The eyes of the patient swell up, the balls turn a bright pink and the patient is often blind for a time. The disease is very contagious, but generally the patient soon retagious, but generally the patient soon re-covers. Most of the cases here are quite mild."

"FITZ" TO CORBETT.

The Champion Criticised for Belittling His Coming Antagonist.

BALTIMORE, March 5 .- "Bob" Fitzsimmons, the world's champion middleweight, was seen this afternoon in regard to Corbett's letter of yesterday, which gives him a time extension to May 1 in which to pay the remainder of the deposit his agreement with Corbett requires. The general tone of Corbett's remarks is extremely overbearing, and in alluding to the letter Fitzsimmons said: "He has done me a favor in extending the time and I appreciate it. I don't care to comment extensively on the ton t care to comment extensively on the tone of the letter. It was rather sarcastic, but, situated as I am, I don't care to respond to it now. When I have made up the deposit in full (with a very expressive look) I shall answer it."

This evening Fitzsimmons made this further comment on Corbett's letter: "I

cannot see why Corbett should continually belittle me. I have never, either socially or professionally, said a derogatory word about him, but have, instead, spoken well of him, and, though cut by his letter, I shall not now depart from my custom. Indeed, it seems to be unwise for him to make little of the man whom he is to battle with, for should he win, he will, by his own confession, have won a hollow victory from an unworthy opponent. Should I defect him he will have been headen by a

own confession, have won a hollow victory from an unworthy opponent. Should I defeat him he will have been beaten by a man whom he himself has claimed is the inferior of the first-class heavy-weight pugilist. Consequently his defeat would be the more humiliating. On one point alone will I offer a defense from his letter, and that is about advertising my show through this match. I wanted to have the battle fought as soon after the match was made as possible and was willing to make it within three months. This, of course, pre-cluded the idea that it was I who was after advertising." Fitzsimmons was asked what he would say to the suggestion that he should meet. Steve O'Donnell. He replied: "It is Corbett whom I want to meet. I shall pay no attention to O'Donnell now. I am sure that my money will be put up."

MAY STRIKE TO-DAY

OVER 15,000 PITTSBURG DISTRICT MINERS READY TO QUIT.

Operators Refuse to Pay Over 60 Cents a Ton and Diggers Insist on Nine Cents More.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 5 .- The coal miners and operators of Pittsburg district met to-day in conference, but failed to agree, and a strike will probably be ordered tomorrow, which will affect between 15,000 and

16,000 men. The new operators' association met this morning and took in twenty new members. A discussion of the trade situation was begun, but before it had proceeded far an interruption was caused by the entrance of a committee from the miners' convention, who informed the meeting of the resolution passed by them yesterday demanding 69 cents for mining, and asked that a committee be appointed to confer with them on the subject. The operators appointed such a committee. The two committees then went into secret session, which lasted until nearly midnight. The result of the conference leaves the situation just as it was before the conference. Both sides insisted on their demands—the miners for the Columbus scale,

demands—the miners for the Columbus scale, 69 cents, and the operators for 60 cents, allowing Ohio miners a differential of 9 cents per bushel. The miners' committee will report to its convention to-morrow, and if the workmen carry out their expressed intention a strike will be ordered at once.

President Cairns, of the local district, denies emphatically that he sent out an order last night ordering a strike, and if any such thing was done, it was not with his approval. The miners' convention to-day set a scale for machine mining. It is equivalent to 69 cents, and is the same as the present scale, with the exception of an advance of 3 cents a ton for loading from a Jeffries machine.

200 Men Thrown Out of Works LYNN, Mass., March 5 .- An important change has been effected in the Lynn shoe industry which will, in a few weeks, throw over two hundred hands out of employment. The George E. Barnard Shoe Company has combined with the A. F. Smith company, Mr. George E. Barnard retiring from the former firm, and after May 1 forces will be reduced and the work will all be carried on n one factory, now occupied by Smith.

Argument of Prosecutor Nye-A Juror

THE HAYWARD CASE.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 5 .- The closing act in the great Hayward murder trial was begun to-day under strange auspices. The deputies and attendant nurses had brought S. Dyer, the sick and aged juror, carefully into court and deposited him in a reclining attitude in an easy chair. It was an evident effort for him to hold his head up, but when at last he had found a comfortable position court was opened and the defense, having concluded to introduce no more evidence, County Attorney Nye arose to address the jury. His face was ashen pale and his eyes shone like two stars in a dark night. It did not seem, as he leaned against the table, that he could possibly prove equal to the five hours of talk that were before him. He seemed to gain strength, however, as he proceeded. Briefly but effectively he sketched the career of Harry Hayward, his gambling proclivities, his associations with Miss Ging and his influence over "this sick man" Blixt. The crime had been committed by Blixt at the instigation of Hayward, but it had brought with it a revolution in his entire being. After it came conscience, remorse, horror of himself. No man could picture the of himself. No man could picture the agony of the horror that Blixt endured the commission of the crime until he led to tell the truth. Hayward had ursued this plan of getting Blixt under is mental domination for months. Blixt had killed Kate Ging in a frenzy and not as a criminal would have done it. He had done the deed with his hands grimy with honest toil; he was not a criminal at heart, but a man who earned his bread by the sweat of his brow. Scarcely knowing what he did he hurried poor Kate Ging into eternity "at the behest of that black villain and conscienceless scoundrel here accused. Mr. Nye dwelled at length on the fact that for two days "that ignorant man" had sat on the witness stand under the scathing fire most brilliant cross-examination the United States without flinching from the

cluded there was a spontaneous burst of applause and the attorney was warmly con-gratulated by his friends and counsel on both sides. Mr. Erwin will begin his argument to-morrow morning, and will probably conclude Thursday. The case, it is ex-pected, will be given to the jury that after-

EAFE IN PORT AGAIN.

Overdue City of St. Augustine. NEW YORK, March 5 .- The long-delayed storm-tossed little American coasting steamer City of St. Augustine reached port to-day, after a long and stormy passage of thirty-one days. She usually makes the run from Jacksonville to this port in four and a half days. She sailed from Jacksonville on Feb. 2, with a full cargo of yellow pine lumber, and made good weather up to Feb. 7, off Barnagal, when she experienced a terrific gale, with blizzard weather, during which she became one mass of ice. The sea ran mountains high and the vessel be-came unmanageble and lay helpless in the terrific sea then running. Captain Gaskill quickly decided to run before the gale. which was done for seven days. The steamer had, in the meantime, drifted some 380 miles east of Bermuda. When the weather moderated the supply of coal had run short, and it was decided to bear for Bermuda for a fresh supply. A portion of the deckload of lumber was used for fuel also. steamer behaved splendidly throughout the bad weather and suffered no serious damage. Several sails were blown away. The steering gear was also carried away, but fortunately was soon repaired. A portion of the deckload was washed overboard. Several of the cabin windows were broken, but no serious damage was done. On Feb. 18 she reached Bermuda, and sufficient coal was taken on board to enable her to conwas taken on board to enable her to continue the voyage to this part. She salled again on the 25th. Captain Gaskill was overjoyed at reaching port in safety, and stated that it was the most tempestuous voyage he had ever experienced.

Movements of Steamers.

GIBRALTAR, March 5.—Arrived: Kaiser Wilhelm II, from New York for Genoa, and PORTLAND, Me., March 5,-arrived: Nudian, from Liverpool. LIVERPOOL, March 5.-Arrived: Norse-

GLASGOW, March 5.—Arrived: Furnessia, from New York. Earthquake in North Carolina. WINSTON, N. C., March 5.—A distinct shock of earthquake lasting several sec-onds was felt here at 10 o'clock last night. Buildings were shaken, but no damage was

DON'T UNDERSTAND CLEVELAND'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THEM.

The President, It Is Said, Will Appoint Bimetallists as Monetary Conference Commissioners

AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE

PLANKS ON WHICH THE WHITE METAL PARTY WILL STAND.

statement by the American Bimetallic Lengue-Sibley to Be the Candidate for President.

out of the way the possible international

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, March 5 .- With Congress

monetary conference for which provision was made and delegates selected by both houses, becomes the uppermost topic of speculation. The free-silver men are somewhat puzzled at Mr. Cleveland's attitude toward it. They had expected that the President would resent their action in selecting their own delegates and taking the precaution to "pack" the delegation representing Congress with free-silver men. On the contrary, Mr. Cleveland seems to enter heartily in the desire for a conference. He has expressed his cordial sympathy with all that may lead to some concerted progress toward international bimetallism. Indeed. it was given out to-night on excellent authority that the men whom the President will appoint as delegates will not by any means be single standard gold men, but rather men with liberal views toward the white metal. It is asserted that Charles A. Walker, of Boston, president of the New England Bimetallic League, will beone of the delegates to be appointed by the President, and that his two colleagues, will be men of equally high standing and possibly even bimetalists as well. The free-silver men now recognize danger of seeing themselves disappointed in their hopes of radical free silver results from the conference. Instead of Messrs. Daniel, Jones, Teller, Crisp and Culberson controlling the delegation, it is likely that the three presidential delegates will be men of such caliber that they will be the ruling power. For it is believed that Messrs. Crisp and Culberson will abandon their conservatism and that they with which the presidential delegates will propose. Much too is expected of Mr. Teller, who, while an unalterable friend of silver. is not dead to the dictates of reason and expediency as are Messrs. Daniel and Jones. Indeed there is every prospect that if any substantial results follow from the next conference—a contingency altogether unique in the history of international monetary conferences—that President Cleveland will contrive to draw all the credit therefrom to the dismay and confusion of the free-silver element in his own party, which has hitherto considered antagonism to Mr. Cleveland an essential of its own creed.

THE PROPOSED NEW PARTY, Bimetallic League's Address to the People-Issues at Stake.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The following statement of the issues on which the new party will organize was to-day issued by the American Bimetallid League:

"The money question is now indisputably the dominant issue in the United States and will remain so until settled and settled rightly. Other questions, however important, must wait for this, which, to a greater or less extent, involves all others. The issue is between the gold standard, gold bonds and bank currency on one side, and the bimatallic standard, no bonds and gov-

the bimatallic standard, no bonds and government currency on the other.

"First—On this issue we declare ourselves to be unalterably opposed to the single gold standard, and demand the immediate return to the constitutional standard of gold and silver, by the restoration by this government, independently of any foreign power, of the unrestricted coinage of both silver and gold into standard money, at the ratio of 16 to 1, and upon terms of exact quality; the silver coin to be a full legal tender, equal with gold for all debts and dues, public and private.

"Second—We hold that the power to control and regulate a paper currency is in-

"Second—We hold that the power to control and regulate a paper currency is inseparable from the power to coin money; and hence that all currency intended to circulate as money should be issued and its volume controlled by the general government only, and should be legal tender.

"Third—We are unalterably opposed to the issue by the United States of interest bearing bonds in time of peace and demand the payment of all coin obligations of the United States as provided by existing laws, in either gold or silver coin, at the option of the government and not at the option of the creditor.

"On these issues we appeal from the "On these issues we appeal from the dictation of the money power to the intelligence and patriotism of the American

Then follows an "Address to the People of the United States" as given below: "The signers of the Declaration of Independence held that a decent respect for
the opinions of mankind required that reasons should be given for dissolving the
bonds that had bound the colonies to Great
Britain, so we, finding it necessary to sever
our relations with the political parties with
which we have heretofore acted and form
new alliances in a common cause, deem

new alliances in a common cause, deem it proper that some of the reasons which impel us to this action should be submitted to a candid public. The monetary reform for which we contend, as above set forth, is, in our judg-ment, so vital to the common welfare and

ment, so vital to the common welfare and so necessary to a return to conditions of prosperity in this country, as to preclude longer delay in the inauguration of a movement the purpose of which is to bring together all who believe in the necessity of the proposed reform, for this object and this alone. Those in favor of the gold standard are and have been united in purpose and action. Party lines do not divide them when this issue is raised. Differences on other questions are then laid aside, and together they "in well beseeming ranks, march all one way." THE OLD PARTIES. "On the other hand, those who are in

favor of a return to the constitutional standard of gold and silver are split into as many divisions as there are parties. Silver Republicans from the West and South, to the great delight of the leaders of the Republican party, insist on contending for their cause only within the lines of that party, and Southern and Western Democrats, carnest silver men, equally to the delight of the leaders of party, continue the contest on their part party, continue the contest on their part only within the lines of the Democratio party. In other words, the advocates of the bimetallic standard, through the unrestricted coinage of silver as well as gold, now contend for their cause in organizations which are controlled by the gold party. Hence, however zealous in the cause one may be, no results are possible because his party refuses to carry out his views, or to permit them to be carried out. It is believed that there are now, and have been for twenty years, a large majority of the voters in the United States in favor of restoring the free coinage of both gold and silver, but the opportunity to vote their convictions has never been given them, and their will has been continually thwarted by party chicanery. There has not been a Congress for twenty years which, except for the influence of executive patronage or the fear of an executive veto, would not have voted to open the mints again to silver on the same terms as to gold. Indeed, each house of Congress has at different times separately passed free-coinage bills, but this action has as often been frustrated by party manipulation. It is as necessary, therefore, to have a President in sympathy with the cause as to have a Congress in favor of it.

"But enough has been said to show the impossibility of gaining our cause as long as we remain divided, or fight only in the ranks of the gold party, or in organizations." only within the lines of the Democratio